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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
Renews the hair to its original color when grey.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
Renews the growth of the hair when bald.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.
Beautiful hair dressing.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. MWF

Health.
The poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient. TTHS

Furnishing Goods.
Gents, go to Moorhead's, 81 Market street, for your bows and furnishing goods, an elegant stock just received.

A Good Selection
Of fine tooth and dressing combs. Also, hair nail and tooth brushes, in endless variety, for sale at moderate prices at Jos. Fleming's 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Fancy Goods.
Ladies, don't fail to call at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street, where you will see one of the finest and most elegant stock of ancy goods in the city.

For Pure Drugs.
Family medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, brushes, combs, soaps, sponges, unadulterated wines and liquors, for medical sales, &c., cheaper han any other drug house, at R. M. Snodgrass's new location," Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny.

The Ladies All Say
That W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street, has the best selected stock of goods in the city. Call and examine them.

W. D. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 21 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dye stuffs, of McClurkan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

Embroideries.
Go to W. W. Moorehead's, 81 Market street, for Hamburg embroideries and fancy goods.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WALL STREET.

New Clearing House to be Established.

Temporary Suspensions of Stock Firms—Commodore Vanderbilt a Heavy Buyer of Central—Condition of Lockwood & Co.—A. T. Stewart Opposed to the Sale of Gold and Purchase of Bonds.—Mr. Cresswell Addresses the Stock Exchange—Gold Settlements—The Bank Statement Highly Favorable—Stocks Firm —Governments Lower—Gold Closed at 129 3-4.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1869.

A NEW CLEARING HOUSE.

The inefficiency of the Gold Exchange Bank as a Clearing House for transactions in gold has brought out many new plans. The Gold Room this morning, in executive session, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to ascertain whether it is practicable and advisable to effect organization or management as a function of the Exchange for clearing contracts in gold, and report the members of the board, and to report the plan.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSIONS.

It was currently reported in the Gold Room that Belcston, Raymond & Co. had failed, and their liabilities heavy. This report arose from the announcement of that firm, in a letter to the President of the Stock Exchange, that they had temporary suspension of business necessary, and requesting members having unsettled transactions to send in a statement of their accounts. This is to enable the firm to a balancing of their books, which were left in a terribly tangled state by the alleged defaulting cashier, J. W. Sanderson, who is not at the office to-day. They state that no approximate estimate of their losses can be ascertained, but believe themselves able to meet all, and in a short time resume their business.

Adams, Kimball & Moore also announce themselves suspended, but cannot give a correct statement of their liabilities. The probability is they are heavy. They have no unsettled transactions in the Gold Room. Their failure is caused by losses in both stocks and gold, the principal losses being in the former.

VANDERBILT A BUYER OF CENTRAL.

The *World* states that Commodore Vanderbilt has not sold a dollar's worth of New York Central stock this fall, but, on the contrary, has been a considerable buyer, even through the panic, and has assisted his friends to the amount of two and a half million dollars. He borrowed ten millions on English firm, applying it to sustaining Central and Hudson. The story that he has bought 70,000 shares of Lake Shore is untrue.

THE LOCKWOOD FAILURE

Reports as to the condition of Lockwood & Co. are unfavorable, but there is no means of ascertaining their truth or falsity until Monday, when the Lake Shore Company hold a meeting, at which it is expected the relations of that company with the failure of Lockwood & Co. will be made known. Mr. Legrand Lockwood has tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the company, and on Monday his successor will be known.

THE BARINGS.

The *Post* has the best authority for stating that the Barings had no connection with the late gold transactions. It also says Duncan & Sherman's entire sales of gold during the gold frenzy were only $300,000, in the regular course of their exchange business.

A. T. STEWART'S OPINION.

The *World* gives the following as an opinion expressed yesterday by A. T. Stewart: "I disapprove of the policy of selling gold and purchasing bonds with the proceeds, believing, as I do, it will never pay. Gold is primarily meant to lead us, to specie payments. Such a policy would not lead us to such a result in ten years—no, nor in a hundred. The purchase of bonds with gold gives the speculators means to carry on their operations. This policy is unquestionably of great benefit to those who have no means of their own; while solvent men will entirely oppose this policy, it will be approved of by those who are insolvent."

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL

Visited the Stock Exchange this morning, and in brief spoke as follows: "I thank you, gentlemen, for your cordial reception, and I am happy to see that the conflict is over and bright prospect which matters now wear. There is nothing that the Government can do for the interest of the people and bankers that will not be done."

GOLD SETTLEMENTS.

There were some further gold settlements among brokers to-day, but there seems to be a hitch with a few of the larger houses. There is a growing opinion that the large contracts will be chiefly closed up on Monday or Tuesday. It is believed the offer made by Heath & Co. to-day to settle their contracts at 135 and pay the difference between that and the actual figures in the contracts with checks daily received in the Gold Exchange Bank, will be very generally accepted.

The directors of the Rock Island Railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is the most favorable exhibit made for a long time past, the gain in legal reserve being heavy:

Loans	$255,736,649 Decrease	$8,202,174
Specie	15,822,939 Increase	1,934,466
Circulation	34,402,697 Decrease	175,239
Deposits	184,124,208 Increase	2,893,751
Legal Tenders	54,020,000 Decrease	1,184,000

SUIT WITHDRAWN.

The suit brought by the Erie Railroad Company against the Union Bank and others, to restrain sales of Cleveland, Columbus and Railroad stock and Toledo and Wabash stock, has been withdrawn, and an order to that effect entered this morning.

THE VIEWS OF PROMINENT BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

The most experienced and responsible of New York business men differ widely as to the policy that should have been pursued by the Government prior to and pending the recent "corner" in gold. Mr. A. T. Stewart, who was originally selected by Gen. Grant as his Financial Secretary, is announced by an "interviewer" as disapproving of the interference of Secretary Boutwell, and to believe that the policy that the sale of gold and purchase of bonds by the Government will retard rather than hasten the return to specie payments. Mr. Stewart's idea is that the gold sales give speculators the mans to carry on their operations, and are therefore an injury to solvent men. In opposition to this view, we have Hunter, Brown & Co., the head of one of the largest banking houses on Wall street, and a gentlemen whose views on financial questions stand high on "the street," and at Washington. On September 25th, Mr. Clews, in a letter to Secretary Boutwell, predicted the approaching crisis in the gold market, and advised as the only means by which it could be prevented, the sale of gold and purchase of bonds, or the payment of the November interest on the first of October without rebate. He instanced the fact in support of his position, that the supply of gold in the market was hardly more than sufficient to meet the requirements of importers for custom duties; and that even this supply had been bought up by speculators who proposed to engage in the approaching "corner" movement. Certainly Mr. Clews was something of a prophet. His views on the present condition of Wall street affairs seem to be very sound:

"Until recently the great majority of railroad stock in this country was lodged in great blocks among certain parties. The stock people been watered so outrageously that people stood aghast, and wondered when this inflation would cease. At last the bubble burst, and the stocks have fallen. There are capitalists to wait for just such a time as these with ready money, and now from all parts of the country I have orders not on a margin but dollar for dollar for stock, from every State in the Union almost telegraphs are sent to me to purchase. Many who on the other hand need money to save themselves from going to the wall ignore value and sell at almost any price. This is exactly what the capitalist desires, and into the market comes money that has been heretofore hoarded away. This will make the market easier. The stock is distributed not among two or three, but among hundreds, who, instead of buying stocks upon a margin come in and buy it out and out and own it themselves."

The *Tribune* thinks the only effectual preventive of combinations such as the late one is a return to specie payments. There may be palliatives for the disease, but it argues that specie payments afford the only remedy.

Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Stone and Leather Bank, stated on Friday that there were only $20,000,000 gold in the city, while the operators of the gold panic were long in gold $60,000,000. Nothing could exhibit the hollowness of the gold speculation more forcibly than this statement. The *Herald* makes this funny calculation as to the rules on the day the "ring" was broken:

Five hundred millions in gold was the sum of the Wall street sales of that terrible Friday. This amount of gold, upon a rough estimate, allowing sixteen dollars to an ounce, and sixteen ounces to the pound, and two thousand pounds to the ton, and one ton to each cart, would require a thousand carts to move it, and allowing twenty feet to each horse and cart the string of carts would be about eight miles long. No wonder Wall street collapsed.

A CHEERFUL VIEW.

The *Herald*, of Saturday, in its money article says: Outside business circles are not yet with out any bad effects of the crisis, and the fact becomes daily more apparent that the panic is but a repetition of that of 1864. Another fact is also evident—the country is growing to specie payments, and will reach that stage all the sooner if the currency is not meddled with, or, if amended at all, made uniform. We are becoming so vast a country that we shall soon need every dollar of paper now afloat. Greenbacks are more valuable to-day than they were a year ago. The best proof of the fact lies in the depreciation in gold to 12[illegible], when the gold conspiracy is no more. Gold and silver, after all, are an unstable sign of value. They have constantly fluctuated ever since they came into use as a circulating medium. The most stable representative of value during the history of the world has been corn—the word being used in its greatest sense of breadstuffs. Now corn in from forty to fifty per cent. cheaper than it was a year ago. Now it is not intended to be inferred that our greenback is worth twice as much as they were a twelvemonth since. Corn has its own fluctuations as well as coin. It is not the inflexible sign of value, but the interest in it that is known in the whole range of commodities that enter into trade and commerce. But it has not differed so widely the year. The fact remains that our currency has appreciated from a purchasing value far greater than the premium on gold shows. Hence we find that the latter tends to decline when the great speculation of the Gold Room vanishes. Let anybody look in the latter place and see the tame and quiet which has since the Gleaning House has suspended, and brokers have to deliver the actual gold instead of settling differences at the Gold Bank. It was the vast speculation in gold which kept up the premium. It was not worth 150 or 160. When it touched these figures gold began to come this way from Europe. Now that obstacles to speculation are occasioned by the absence of a clearing house, and while speculation is limited to an amount not exceeding two or three times the sum of gold obtained throughout the city, the limit in this instance being the actual limit in speculation upon any one railway stock, the first tendency is to a decline, for the premium will, like water, surely find the level which the relations of credit and commerce give it.

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.

Now that the storm is over the house of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. seems to stand before the public in a better light. The feeling toward it has been considerably changed. Sacrifices and accommodations have been made by them which the street generally had no knowledge, and many men, so rumor says, are ashamed of the part they played in the raid upon them. The heartless and unmerciful and exaggerated demands made upon it, there is no telling how widespread would have been the ruin. They were linked, either on one side or the other, with nearly every gold broker of the street. To have met all of this immense mass of demands would have been the means of depriving many of what we really need—credit. To do this," said Mr. Smith, "we have been obliged to practice economies we have always shunned, from selling what was not their own, and there will be a time, if not now, when men will thank us for the part we played."

ANOTHER FAILURE.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The suspension of J. Mott & Sons, stock brokers, was announced yesterday.

LIABILITIES OF LOCKWOOD & CO.

A member of Lockwood & Co. remains upon authority the rumor that the liabilities of their house approach anywhere near the sums mentioned, between twenty and thirty millions, is false. No losses have yet been fully developed, it is positively asserted they are not involved to half this extent.

"WEEDING OUT."

It is proposed by some members of the Gold Board Exchange to commence at once the work of "weeding out" the "lame ducks" in the Board. The rules, which were suspended by the Gold Exchange on Thursday, will go into operation on Monday, unless further suspended by the Exchange. Should the rules be enforced on Monday, parties who have failed to make settlements will be liable to have their gold sold out, and will also be subjected to fines for delinquency.

MONEY.

Money steady at 7 @ cent.; currency to 7 @ cent. Gold for loans on call.

STERLING

Firmer at 108@108⅝.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 130½, advancing to 130⅝, and closing at 129¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower, closing dull but steady. Coupons '81 119¼@119½; do '62 119¾@119⅞; do '64 119⅝@119⅞; do '65 119⅝@119¾; do '65, new 117¾@117⅞; do '67 117⅝@117⅞; 10-40s 109½@109¾; currency sixes 118¾@119.

STATE BONDS

Lower. New Tennessees 32½; Missouris 85½; new North Carolinas 33.

STOCKS.

Have been somewhat irregular, but on the whole firm during the day, with buoyancy in Vanderbilt shares. Central sold as high as 137½, and closed firm though hardly up to the best figures.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 51; Cumberland 33; Western Union Telegraph 36; Quicksilver 19½; Mariposa 9; do preferred 17; Pacific Mail 81½; Adams Express 63; Wells-Fargo 91; American 94; United States 70; Merchants' 30; 9s; New York Central 179; Harlem 132½; Hudson 191½; Reading 99½; Erie 46½; preferred 59; Michigan Central 119½; Michigan Southern 82¼; Pittsburgh 87; Northwestern 70½; do preferred 86; Cleveland, Columbus and Chicago 78; Rock Island 109¼; St. Paul 39; do preferred 74; Toledo and Wabash 51; Fort Wayne 88½; Terre Haute 32; do preferred 90; Chicago and Alton 116; Ohio and Mississippi 27; St. Joseph 19.

MINING SHARES

Bull, Boston prices—Copper Falls 7; Franklin 1¼; Imports for the week—Dry goods $1,890,538; general merchandise $2,996,

Exports of specie for the week $262,196.

Sub-Treasury balance $26,239, including less than six millions of currency.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Four Men Fall a Distance of One Hundred and Eighty Feet in a Coal Shaft —None of Them Killed Outright.

CHICAGO, October 2.—A horrible accident occurred at the Gardner coal mine, at Gardner, Illinois, last evening at about eight o'clock. The four persons were descending the principal shaft, the wire hoisting rope broke, and the men fell with the cage upon which they were standing a distance of one hundred and eighty feet to the bottom of the shaft. Great excitement prevailed among the miners and citizens of the town as soon as the fact became known. Immediate steps were taken to descend the shaft for the relief of the sufferers. Ladders pairs were made the other cage was lowered, and the mangled men were brought up. Strange to say none were killed outright, though all had bones broken. One, a lad of about fifteen years, has since died, and two others are supposed to be beyond recovery. Ed. Sutten, an engineer, was one of the sufferers, and is supposed to be the least injured. His mind is unimpaired, and he describes his feeling while making the fearful descent to, as he supposed, certain death. No satisfactory theory has yet been advanced for the cause of the accident.

FROM PENAKLIN, PA.

Erie Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, September 30, 1869.

The Erie Annual Conference of the M. E. Church was convened in the new M. E. Church this morning at nine o'clock. A very large proportion of the members of the Conference are in attendance, and the good Bishop Ames is here and presiding with his good humored firmness and judgment—a model President of a deliberative body. The roll of the Conference was called by Rev. W. Hunter, the Secretary of the last Conference, after which he was unanimously re-elected Secretary, and Revs. Chesbro, Sergeant, Jones and Kennedy, were elected Assistant Secretaries. The forenoon session was occupied with the examination of the character of the superannuate and superannuated preachers, and also of the effective preachers. In the afternoon a session was held for the purpose of receiving the benevolent funds, and the stations and Conference Book. A. Hall presiding in the absence of the Bishop, who, at the same time, was engaged with the presiding Elders in the cabinet at the work of arranging and fixing the appointments. In the evening the Conference was favored in the highest capacity to hear a sermon from Rev. Parrish, of the North Ohio Conference.

Franklin is entertaining the preachers with kindly hospitality, the houses of the Conference nominations having been designated for their reception. This is as it should be, and speaks well for this generous and hospitable people.

Second Day's Proceedings.

FRANKLIN, PA., September 30, 1869.

The second day's session was opened with religious exercises conducted by Josiah Flower. The minutes were read and approved. The attention of the Conference was chiefly occupied with the passage of characters of the Effective Elders, and the examination of the class who are candidates for Deacon's orders. Prior to asking the usual questions the Bishop made a most excellent address to the class, in which he explained their meaning and importance, and the solemn and mighty obligations which were resting upon those who consented to them. The address was admirable and well timed full of points, and evincing in the Bishop the possession of a wise head, genial sympathy and a kind heart, under a calm and placid exterior. The conference made the following order against the order of the day for Friday at 10 A. M. It has since been ordered that the First M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio, as the place for holding its next session. AKRON was the other place appearing for it.

The conference is moving along very rapidly with its business, and Bishop Ames is winning golden opinions by his affable and good humored, yet firm and decided presidency. The ministers coming in among those who are present from Pittsburgh conference, I note Revs. A. H. Thomas, G. D. Kinnear, S. A. Griffin, and Rev. J. Horner, D. D., and President Loomis, of Allegheny college. This evening Rev. W. W. Wythe, M. D., delivered the annual missionary sermon to a very crowded house. The discourse was a most interesting, full of suggestive facts and thoughts.

THE fall of Lopez and virtual extinguishment of Paraguay is sufficiently confirmed to be accepted as true. Brazil will be that much the gainer to the extent of gain to the great monarchy of Brazil is a loss to the republican system in all South America. The Argentine Confederation will probably go next, and then Venezuela, and so on, until all the South American republics will be wiped out. In this view the fall of Lopez, says the *Herald*, becomes a general misfortune, and we suspect that the Argentines will be the first to suffer for their folly in turning over Paraguay into the hands of Brazil.

CUBA.

Successful Filibustering Expedition.

A Large Number of Men Get off Safely to Cuba—Steedman and Magruder Embarking Troops at a Southern Port—Movements of the Cuban Privateers—Volunteering Brisk on the Gulf Coast —5,000 Men Awaiting Transportation—Shipments of Arms to the Spaniards—Denial from Gen. Barlow—Insubordination and Treachery in the Cuban Army—Pitiable Condition of the American Volunteers—Compelled to Take the Front in All Battles—Assassinations of Daily Occurrence—Wounded Americans Invariably Murdered.

KEY WEST, October 2.—The Cuba expedition, four hundred strong, under command of General Cristo, that left New York on Monday morning at five o'clock, on the steamer Alabama, safely ran the forts and two revenue cutters, and arrived on the Florida coast this morning. She was joined off the port by the Cuban privateers Lillian and Teaser, on board of which were sixteen hundred men, under General Goicouria, with ten thousand Remington and Winchester rifles, five hundred sabres and twenty pieces of artillery, ranging from six to twenty-four pounders.

Another body of men, under command of Generals Steedman and Magruder, are now at a Gulf port, embarking on a third vessel for the common rendezvous off the Cuban coast.

The Lillian and Teaser, with two thousand men, about seventy officers, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, sailed for Cuba last night. They will be joined at sea by the privateers Hornet and Cuba, carrying fifteen guns each, some of which are nine hundred pounders. These four vessels will escort the expedition to its final destination. The Hornet will cruise about the Island, and the others will go to sea in search of Spanish merchantmen and troop ships.

Volunteering is very brisk along the whole gulf coast, and already five thousand men are awaiting transportation.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The steamer Europe, which left here with arms and ammunition for the Spanish authorities in Cuba, has been released from government surveillance, and has probably gone to sea.

The Hornet is said to have left Montauk point last Wednesday for Cuban waters.

Marshal Barlow denies that the steamer Alabama carried any Cuban filibusters from this port.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The *Times* asserts positively that notwithstanding the denial of the fact by Marshal Barlow, the steamer Alabama, under command of Captain Limeburne, left this port last Sunday evening for Cuba, carrying several hundred men, and a considerable supply for the Cuban revolutionary army. Her armament consisted of four rifled pieces of heavy ordnance, two thousand stand of rifles, and the large amount of powder and ordnance stores. Exactly five hundred and thirteen men, among whom were one hundred and fifty Cubans, left the steamer at Whitney expedition which was seized at Gardiner's Island last summer, took passage.

The steamer Europe has not yet gone to sea. The tug Boat Nash was recently suspected of having concealed arms on board, but a search of the vessel proved the report false.

The steamer Hornet, formerly the Hornet, is reported to have been off Barnegat on Thursday night. She was commanded by a pilot, who returned here yesterday, who speaks her. He describes her as being under sail with bank-ed fires, evidently saving coal. She was steering S. S. E. Her commander, Capt. Higgins, was on board. The men were all navy, but during the war forsook his command and became a confederate officer.

A special dispatch from Jacksonville, Florida, yesterday, states that the vessels of the Cuban expedition have not yet been captured, Barlow's dispatch to detain them was received. Two hundred recruits for the Cuban army arrived there yesterday. A steamer for Ga. An American revenue cutter and three Spanish gunboats took part in the send-off. The look-out for Cuban reinforcements.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The *Herald* reports that the steamship Lillian left Fass a La Outre early yesterday morning for Florida ports. The steamship Europe is also at sea with no preparations for sea.

A Washington special states that the Government has not decided to take any action in the case of the Cuban privateer Hornet Cuba, nor is it probable she will be. Nothing will be done unless she commits some depredation on American commerce. The Attorney General takes the view that under the circumstances the Hornet cannot be considered strictly a pirate, until the United States is actually at attempt her capture.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Letters from Cuba received here yesterday confirm previous accounts of the insubordination and treachery in the Cuban army. Gen. Quesada and Gen. General Quesada are untiring in their endeavors to harmonize the conflicting elements, but without success. The Americans are anxious to get away. They have been promised much by them before leaving New York than has been violated, and the representations of the state of affairs on the Island are entirely false. The Americans who have escaped describe the condition of their comrades as most piteous. They are compelled to take the front in all contests, and receive no quarter from the Spanish. The Cubans, who in the exigency of battle are left upon the field, are invariably murdered. To this is to be added the almost daily assassinations of their comrades by those whose independence and liberty they were induced to leave home to assist in securing.

Several engagements have taken place, in all of which the Spaniards have been defeated, and the Cubans left in possession of the field, but not without considerable loss of life. These fights are stated to have been unimportant in result as effects the conclusion of the war.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER HORNET.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Friday has some information about the Hornet, which is obtained from a reliable source. It says what the telegraph has already announced, that she is at sea with a full crew and heavy armament. The *Bulletin* recalls the history of this smart blockade runner during the last few months has been an exciting one, from the time she left the yard where she was built at Camden, until she completed her equipment on an armed privateer, during the present week. She has slipped adroitly through the fingers of the customs and revenue officers of this port, the authorities of the navy and of the port of New York; has shipped men, provisions, coal, arms and ammunition, in the most insolent manner of the latter port, and is now at sea and likely to do no little damage among the Spanish steam and sailing vessels.

In addition to the original crew, the Hornet shipped forty men on her way down the Delaware from the Inman steamer City of Baltimore. At that point she was joined by her former commander, Captain Higgins, who sailed under his command until the present week, when she changed Captains, as we shall explain presently.

Leaving Halifax on Sunday, September 12th, the Hornet took a southern course and sighted Gay Head light on the 15th. She cruised in that neighborhood for a couple of days, and was then joined by a small schooner from which she took twenty-five men, who have since appeared as marines.

Soon afterward the schooner Onward, from New Bedford, arrived with provisions and ammunition. Several days were lost in transferring her cargo, in consequence of rough weather, the schooner finally succeeding in getting the schooner lying in ashore, until the Captain of the latter threatened to cut his cables if not unloaded. The Hornet finally ran in, and on Friday night, the 24th inst., the whole cargo was transferred to the Hornet.

The following is the armament thus obtained by the privateer: Three sixty-pound rifled guns, two thirty pound parrots, two twenty-four pound howitzers, forty muskets and ammunition, two tons of powder, and a large quantity of shot and shell, beside small arms.

The ten days following the 24th the Hornet was engaged in shipping her crew and taking in coal off the Long Island coast.

On Wednesday last, the 29th ult., the Hornet completed her crew by the shipment of about one hundred and fifty men, of various nationalities, including forty or fifty Cubans.

On this day the character of the privateer was openly avowed. The permanent officers donned their uniforms and took command, and the Cuban flag was hoisted and the general design of the cruise was communicated.

The following is a partial list of the Hornet's officers:

Captain, —— Higgins, formerly of the United States Navy.

First Lieutenant, D. A. Telfair, formerly of the United States Navy.

Colonel of Marines, Monroe; Paymaster, Conling; Purser, Brown; Surgeon, Kennedy; Sailing Master, Esling; Master's Mate, Flaherty; Ensign, Hunter; Gunner, Hughes; Boatswain; Gunner's Mate, Daniel Fitzgerald; Chief Engineer, French; Assistant Engineers, Graham, Robinson, Lynch, Dennison and Kenney.

Much trouble was experienced among the men, especially the firemen, who demanded an advance of wages when the character of the trip became known. Their demands were finally acceded to, and the first month's wages were paid on the 30th inst. Those acting as firemen, $60; petty officers, $45; seamen and marines, $35.

While taking her armament Capt. Higgins lamented the loss of the bonnet cap from the Hannibal and Cadiz mail steamer, which he had expected to capture and fit out as his consort with a part of his armament.

The Hornet will probably next be heard from among the Spanish merchantmen, unless she should first be overhauled by some of our naval vessels, which is not very probable. The Hornet is very fast, and should any immediate trouble is likely to arise from a short supply of coal. Should the arrangements for that be successful she will be able to show her heels to almost any naval vessel afloat.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Consolidation of the Memphis and El Paso and San Diego and Gila Railroads—Knights of Pythias—Orphan House Dedicated.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The engineer of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad has commenced operations at that point. The engineer, President of the Memphis Railroad, has ratified the contract of Col. Sedgwick, agent of the San Diego and Gila Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the stock and lands of the two companies, in consideration of half a million dollars. From San Diego Road, the stockholders of the latter receiving stock of the consolidated company.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of California has been organized. They number eight subordinate Lodges.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars yesterday dedicated their Orphan House at Vallejo. It is a fine building, in a good location, and will accommodate three hundred children.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The furniture, cotton and frame factories, No. 4 Marouy street, were burned to-day. Loss two hundred thousand dollars, partially insured.

The Cincinnati Red Stockings beat the California ploughboys to-day. Loss two hundred to one.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1869, cargoes of wheat were dispatched to the United Kingdom aggregating 1,840,000 sacks, valued at $3,317,000.

The Ohio State Lodge of Knights of Saint Crispin has addressed a circular to the shoemakers of Ohio, urging the formation of lodges, and says the Order extends from Nova Scotia to California.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

French Chambers to Meet November 8th—Arrival of Eugenie at Venice—Desperate Fight Between Paraguayans and the Allies—Loss by the Bodeaux Fire 1,000,000 Francs—The Austro-Chinese Treaty Signed—The English Potato Crop a Failure—Death of the Bishop of Carlisle —Prussia sends War Vessels to the Antilles—The Captain General of Cuba Ordered to Treat Prisoners Humanely—Light Artillery and Needle Guns to be Sent to the Island—Letter of Thanks from Prince Napoleon to Americans Residing in London—French Troops to Remain in Rome—Probable Course of Bishop Dupanloup in the Ecumenical Council.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1869.

The Rights of Claim Agents.

The opinion of the Attorney General upon the right of the head of a department to exclude claim agents without a hearing upon charges of malpractice was finally signed today. It takes the ground that attorneys and claim agents have a right to a full hearing upon any alleged irregularities. The decision is therefore adverse to Gen. Sherman, who had issued a peremptory order excluding a number of such persons.

The Cherokee Neutral Lands.

Statements from persons well known here, and regarded as perfectly trustworthy, have been received concerning reported outrages by settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands. The writers say that the reports circulated against settlers are in a great part manufactured in the interest of land and railroad companies.

A letter has been received at the Naval Observatory from the party which was sent to Alaska to observe the eclipse, which shows the report of the expedition having proved a failure is incorrect. The sky was partially covered with thin clouds, but some valuable observations were obtained.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1869.

The Cuban Vessel "The Hornet."

It is stated at two of the legations here that the leading European powers will immediately send instructions to their squadrons to regard the Hornet as a pirate. The Spaniards claim that even if she sails under the Peruvian flag it will not relieve the United States from the obligation to treat her as a pirate, since, as her chief officers are Americans, we are bound by the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1795 with Spain, which is as follows:

"Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of said United States, apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships, to act as privateers against said Catholic King or his subjects, people or citizens of any of them, from any Prince or State with which said King shall be at war, and if any person or persons of either nation shall accept such commission and letters of marque he shall be punished as a pirate."

There is considerable anxiety upon the subject among importers and shippers in New York, and a number of this class have already written to Washington for information as to what action may be taken by our government in order that they may regulate their business accordingly.

Farmers as Produce Brokers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has modified the order directing that a special tax as produce brokers be imposed on farmers who sell products away from their farms, and at a store or other place of business. Hereafter a farmer who actually makes it a business to so sell should be held as a produce broker.

Occasional nets, however, do not create a liability to the tax. Only a dollar a year will need to be the policy of the law to place as few restrictions as is consistent upon agricultural producers the statute should be construed liberally.

Successful at Last.

The third attempt of the Universal Franchise Association to hold its annual meeting and elect officers for the ensuing year failed. A quorum met last night and elected Senator Pomeroy President, and Mrs. Griffing First Vice President.

Seriously Ill.

Hon. Amos Kendall is very sick and his physicians do not expect him to live through the night.

The Weather.

A very severe rain storm has prevailed here throughout the day.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1869.

THE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN REGARD TO THE CUBAN QUESTION—A CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington agent of the Associated Press to-night called upon the President to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the insinuations or direct charges against the Administration. The President conversed with the utmost frankness on the subject, and said he had not thought proper to publicly contradict statements of a character which he knew to be false, as he considered that the Administration always held itself in a position to act as it seemed best, and that it was not necessary to appeal to the public interest.

In the course of the conversation he stated that while on the eve of going to Newport, James Fisk, Jr., came on board the steamer at New York, on Saturday, and informed him that Gould had sent him down to ask that he would privately inform him of the intentions of the Administration in regard to the Cuban question. The President replied that the giving of such information would not be fair, and asked Fisk whether he had not just left Gould, and was admitted it would not be fair. The President then informed him that he had not made any definite decision as to what course he would pursue in regard to Cuban affairs. He said, however, that the distance is heavy grading, the recently closed Congress had not interfered with the war, and that if any person or persons had attempted to involve the country in a war, and if any person or persons had attempted to involve the country in a war, and if any person or persons had attempted to involve the country in a war, and

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869.

When the question of granting to soldiers in the field the right to vote was up in the Legislature, Mr. Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Judge, was a member, and voted no, as did all his Democratic colleagues. Among them were Clymer and Woodward, both of whom have since been before the public and rejected. And so will be Mr. Pershing.

The Pacific Railroads commenced carrying immigrants to California for $70 from New York or $42 from Omaha on the 1st of September; and the experiment has proved a gratifying success. The number of emigrants has averaged 100 per day; they are carried in good cars on the express freight train, and make the trip in less than ten days. Next year will witness a large increase of business on the emigrant trains to the Pacific.

Gen. Dodge is strongly urged in the West for the War Department, and it is altogether probable that he stands high on the list which the President is presumed to keep in his mind. The death of Secretary Rawlins leaves the West beyond Ohio, without a Cabinet Minister, and Ohio is no longer West. Two from New England, with New Jersey and Maryland each a representative in the Cabinet, the question of locality would take the next appointment to Mississippi Valley, where it is likely to go.

The *Journal of Commerce* maintains and avers that it is able to prove that the gold break-down was from causes wholly independent of the Secretary's offer to sell gold, the price having declined to 132 before the Secretary's dispatch was opened by Mr. Butterfield; "in plain words, that the break-down had nothing more to do with that purpose than with the flow of the tides." There is, however, another side to the matter supported by arguments quite as unreserved and on proof quite as indisputable as that on which the *Journal of Commerce* makes its statement.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are throwing a degree of activity and vigor into the canvass which augurs a good result. Nothing is needed to elect Geary and Williams by a decisive majority but the keeping up of the spirit and effort which animate the Republibans at the present moment. We have the voters—their presence at the polls is the only thing to labor for. The canvass has developed not a single reason why Republicans, either by negative or affirmative action, should surrender the State into the hands of the opposition. On the contrary, every consideration touching our future prosperity forbids such a thing. The ship of state is on the right course, and it is the imperative duty of Republicans to keep her straight ahead. No one who reflects for a single instant can reject this view of his duty.

Andrew Johnson has to face a new Richmond in the Senatorial field at every variation of the political barometer. Now it is Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, at one time United States Senator from Tennessee, and prior to that editor of the Washington *Union*. Mr. Nicholson has been remarkably discreet in the use of the tongue and pen since the war began; so much so in fact that most people had forgotten his existence. It is proposed to make use of his untainted Democracy to pulverize the ex-President, but to our mind it will only cause an extra development of Johnsonian pugnacity. Marco Bozarris was not a circumstance to Andrew in his capacity to "strike" and terrific as it may appear to the constant reader of Senatorial debates, we apprehend Garrett Davis will be reinforced by the village alderman.

Mr. Charles Dickens has caused to be published an official statement, over his own signature, of the causes that induced the separation between himself and Mrs. Dickens two or three years ago. It is fortified by authorities and circumstances so as to place the unfortunate domestic differences between the novelist and his wife beyond the reach of any future Sprowe. With the "true story" before him, Dickens was evidently fearful of misrepresentation, and this contributionary publication is further evidence of his practical common sense. It would be wise in all men, literary, political and military, about whose domestic lives the elements of sensationalism hinge, to follow the example and become the administrators on their own connubial characters, for the crack of doom will probably find male and female gossippers plying their vocation.

Confidence is a plant of slow growth, and Wall street in its recuperative efforts enforces the truth of the axiom. Still, a decided improvement is noticed daily, as the fact becomes manifest that the panic is but a repetition of that of 1864, which affected the stock market only, and did not, like the revulsion of 1857, extend to the commercial and industrial interests. It is curious that in this crisis, the greenback currency was the salvation of the general trade of the country for had the circulating medium been gold and silver, the panic would have ended in a grand crash of all interests as in 1857. It also appears clear that one effect of the rush of stocks on the market, and particularly railroad stocks, will be to squeeze the "water" from them, and thus make them valuable for permanent luvestment throughout the country, instead of being merely the shuttlecock of Wall street gamblers.

Everything is done now-a-days by Congresses. Soon we shall expect to hear of a Congress of fishwomen dispensing reform-wisdom by resolution. The latest specimen in the Congress line was that of workingmen at Basle, Switzerland, attended by about sixty members, every one having the soul of a reformer. A majority were from Switzerland and Belgium, though England and Germany sent something like half a dozen each. In the order of business this body put forth the declaration that "society has a right to abolish individual property in the soil," and immediately followed it up by another to the effect that "it is necessary to proceed to the immediate abolition of such property." No doubt this would be popular doctrine, once started, almost anywhere; and we shall expect to hear that some of our reformers have gone to "the bottom of things" by putting it into their creed, with whatever, in the spirit of progress, they can invent by way of giving the thing a touch of ridicalism.

"OLD ENGLAND."

"Times change and we change with them," says a Latin line about the authorship of which there was once some dispute. This has been satisfactorily settled; and we are not at present concerned with it, but with an illustration of the sentiment—an illustration on a very large scale.

Some centuries since Spain was, we believe, generally admitted to contain more pride than any other European country, and its governing class were proudly so. In more recent times, among all the nations of the earth, the common impression has been that the English is the proudest, even as the French is the vainest. In the fine description of the English people in "The Traveller," the line which ascribes to them "pride in their port, defiance in their eye," has always been regarded as one of the happiest, and that true born Englishman, Samuel Johnson, so fully sympathized with the entire sentiment of the passage, that he never could recite it without bursting into tears, as Miss Reynolds tells us. Beyond the channel, from Cadiz to Petersburg, "proud as an Englishman" has long been a proverb. On this side of the Atlantic, too, this Anglican trait has always been acknowledged in the most outspoken way, being frequently the subject of more vehement objurgation and fiercer wrath than anywhere else; doubtless for the reason that the proud are ever most offended by pride.

In intercourse with less civilized nations, in particular with the black and yellow races, this English characteristic has manifested itself always in defiance of conciliation or compromise, and sometimes in defiance of humanity. Opposition to any demands once made produced irritation; persistent opposition to them, though they were admitted to be unjust, produced indignation and led inevitably to punishment. "It is necessary to teach these *black fellows* manners" has been as generally received and acted upon by English military officers as any rule laid down by Wheaton or Vattel. If precedents can make a principle, this one ought to be found in every work on international law. Then, on the other hand, when opposition has been overcome, when the black fellows have learned their lesson in "deportment," why, then, oftentimes a spirit of kindness springs up in this potent Turveydrop, and he is even willing to prevent others from wronging his pupils. In fact, he may govern them better than they could govern themselves.

For ages English policy towards English colonies seemed to be prompted and animated more by this gigantic pride than by any pretence of policy, or statesmanship. It would seem that the luxury of despising all about them, ought to have been recognized as one of the perquisites of the officials sent out to govern and collect the taxes of the provincials. The first rebuke of this spirit strong enough to be felt in London, proceeded from this country, when everybody knows. But this antiquated governmental pedagogy is not quite dead even now, as must be clear to all who read the speech addressed by the Foreign Office, a few months ago, to the Councils (if Council it be) of Victoria.

But it is nearly dead—and will soon be completely so. Though England's pride is by no means extinguished, it is tempered with a discretion which was utterly wanting until a comparatively recent time. The blessedness of having been born in the favored isle, the irreparable misfortune of not being an Englishman, are things as clear to John Bull as ever; but they are things which he does not now permit to provoke his wrath or his contempt. They merely elicit his mild compassion. Perhaps we may justly say, that his pride is gradually taking on a new character, instead of exulting as formerly, in himself and what he is, he meditates on what he used to be and what he did when he was younger. He is systematically cherishing the complacency of a father in his children, and assuming the manners of a patriarch. There are many indications of this change.

On Wednesday last Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State, in a speech to his constituents at Oxford, declared that the general policy of governing colonies from home was a total failure, and there had consequently been substituted for it a policy of encouraging them to develope their own power and resources, and of stimulating them to a spirit of self-reliance. He predicted also that "when the time comes and England calls for the support of her colonies, there will be confederacy such as the world never saw under a single sovereign."

We confess we think Mr. Disraeli's view the more reasonable and likely to be realized. Not long since, as readers will remember, he expressed the opinion that England ought to be quite satisfied with the greatness of her position as the mother of many independent nations, and to anticipate without mortification the arrival of the day, when she shall owe even her safety to the reverent affection of the multitude of Anglo-Saxon peoples who will look up to her as their progenitor.

City Hall To-night.

Our readers will bear in mind that Hon. John Scott, United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Hon. Galusha A. Grow and other gentlemen will address a Republican mass meeting at City Hall this evening. There should be a large turn out to hear these distinguished gentlemen. Let the Hall be filled to overflowing.

The bill brought forward by Senator Sprague at the last session, and which was not received with much favor, is now referred to as just the thing to regulate Wall street. It is entitled "a bill to provide for loaning the public money." It contemplated the establishment in the city of New York of a Council of Finance, consisting of one Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner and twenty-four counsellors, to be selected from men of learning and experience as merchants and not engaged in private business, whose duty it shall be, under the sanction of their office and with proper pains and penalties for any malfeasance therein, to loan daily all moneys in the Sub-Treasury not required for the payment of lawful demands on that day, and also all funds received thereon upon deposit, for which provision is made in the act—the rate of interest for all such loans being determinable by the Council of Finance, but not to exceed at any time the market rates. On the other hand, all legislation is opposed as certain to make matters worse. It is maintained that if Senator Wilson carryies out his reported purpose of making all sales and purchases of gold actually and in coin, it will make the price higher and have a tendency to throw all the gold transactions into the hands of the large and wealthy gold houses. The failure of Wm. Pitt's attempt to prevent gold speculation, and the failure of Mr. Chase in the same line are referred to as proving that it is better not to attempt it.

Messrs. Giles B. Stebbins, of Detroit, and Rev. Henry Blanchard, of Indianapolis, have had a discussion in Chicago on the question of Free Trade vs. Protection. The following paragraph we quote from the report of Mr. Stebbins's argument:

> The question as to how long protection should continue, was simply one of expediency. The question for us was, how were we best to develope the resources of the country and aid its labor? As for continuing the protection, we would do as England did, and stop when we were ready. English legislation had always protected her industries as long as they needed it. She was not to-day a free-trade country—duties prevailed on all hemp and woven goods. She produced a large revenue, and protected the English beet producer. She protected wool for four hundred years, and stopped when she could defy the world. At last, in 1825, after that tariff was raised for the sixteenth time, they found they could understand it, and dropped the tariff to a nominal figure.
>
> Mr. Stebbins favored nominal duties on tea, coffee and other articles we could not produce and must have, and the laying of duties on articles whose importation would compete with our labor and laborers.

So much reduced is the New York water supply that the Fire Department has stationed four steam fire engines at convenient points on the North and East rivers from the Battery to the foot of West Twenty-third street for the purpose of supplying carts with water for sprinkling purposes. The engines will be in play at seven o'clock this morning and afford free of expense to the carts water in abundance to compensate for the want caused by the necessity which exists for economizing the Croton. New York in building her works employed the best skill and looked as far as possible into the future, and yet failed to make adequate provision. What would have been the case had the works been a "put up job," a speculative consummation to the interest of a few individuals, without employing science, skill, or even an average of honest common sense?

Bishop Littlejohn, at the Convention of the Long Island Diocese last week, reported that of his $6,000 salary $2,500 remained unpaid. A considerable portion of the churches could not pay. This case is not singular, by any means; and more is the pity that it is not. By the way, why should not engagements of this character be kept with as much fidelity as engagements in the business world; and why should not as much discredit attach to failure in one case as another? It is a sad fact that ministers in large numbers live at poverty's edge, because men will not keep promises which if violated in the ordinary affairs of life would entail disgrace and perhaps punishment. Surely, a pledge to the church and minister of the gospel ought to be as sacred as one made in the grain, oil or gold market, where gambling is the order of the day. Who can explain?

The Diocesan Bishop of New York, in his address to the Episcopal Convention last week, adverted to the importance of having a denominational newspaper, with a great religious mind at its head—one which should not be a firebrand in the house, but which would be a great means of promoting piety and love. Some such journal the Bishop would gladly receive and welcome. In this the Bishop only recognises the potency of the press and its importance as an agency in all good work. Men with great enterprises in their hands have come to realize that in no other way can so much be done. It was the press that enabled Jay Cooke to place the national bonds and float the national debt; and both in Church and State its influence is controling.

The Hornet, otherwise the Cuban man-of-war Cuba, sailed from Halifax, a British port, with a full supply of coal on board. Her commander also received his commission at Halifax, so that the full responsibility of her going to sea for warlike operations against Spain rests upon the British Government, and not on that of the United States. Now we shall be curious to know what Spain will do about it, and what England will have to say. The escape to sea of this steamer changes the look of things concerning the Spanish gunboats in New York harbor. It is well understood by the friends of the young Republic that the ship is well officered, manned and armed, and that it would be pastime for her commander to run down every boat of the mosquito fleet.

Gen. Grant is reported to have said that he is strongly opposed to imposing any further tests upon Virginia before her admission to representation in Congress; that he thinks nothing is to be gained by keeping States out which had complied with the acts of Congress as Virginia had, and hopes the Legislature will elect Senators who can take the iron-clad oath.

The Labor Reform Party in Massachusetts have come into the field with a ticket, but in consequence of repudiation and other foolish resolutions, descending to agrarianism, the organizations are divided and will not amount to much, though they will probably succeed in electing a number of representatives to the Legislature.

Thirty years ago Arkansas issued a million of bonds to establish a bank. The bank failed and subsequently the bonds were repudiated. But the present Legislature, to wipe out the dishonor, has ordered new bonds to be issued, the interest bringing the original sum to four and a half millions dollars.

At the date of the last advices from Hayti gold was 100 for 81 and going up! If the Wall street conspirators could be induced to transfer their operations to Salnave's dominion, he might not be any the worse off, while we would be great gainers.

THE QUALITIES OF STEEL.

By Sir William Armstrong.

Sir William Armstrong supplies the first really good definition of the strains which steel is not able to withstand. In so doing, he at one stroke of the pen furnishes engineers and others with an admirable guide as to the conditions under which steel may and may not be made to take the place of wrought iron; and this in itself is no small achievement. "The conclusion at which I have long since arrived," says Sir William, "and which I still maintain, is, that although steel has much greater tensile strength than wrought iron, it is less adapted to resist concussive strain. * * * It is impossible that I can hold any other opinion than that the vibratory action attending excessive concussion is more dangerous to steel than to iron. * * The want of uniformity continues to be another serious objection to its use."

Now it is quite true that sensible men have known for a long time that steel does not withstand shocks well; but we have never seen floating convictions on the subject so neatly and compactly expressed as in the first of the preceding quotations from a speech which we have reproduced in full elsewhere. It would no doubt be a very good thing for the steel-makers of the kingdom if engineers could be persuaded to take steel—and especially Bessemer steel—far more extensively into use than they have yet done. "Instead of iron, they have steel ships, steel bridges, steel boilers, steel guns, steel armor-plates," say the steel producers; and, if we are not greatly mistaken, no doubt a more persistently uttered the cry than Sir William Armstrong. Engineers, however, have been very slow to adopt steel, being very conservative indeed in the use of iron; and now comes ample testimony to prove that they have all along been right. Steel tyres and steel axles we have got, and they have turned out to be as safe as the old-fashioned care be taken to secure uniformity of quality. It has been proved that steel rails are strong enough to carry heavy traffic without more danger than attended the use of the second and third rate iron rails which have been bought by impecunious railway companies during the last few years. Steel shafts have been tried in screw steamers, but with dubious success enough. Steel ships have been tried, and caused trials—notably one in which Messrs. Harland & Wolf, of Belfast, sued for compensation and loss incurred through the failure of steel plates used in the upper works of a large ship. One or two steel bridges have been built for experiment, but nothing has come from the experiment. As to the value of steel guns and steel armor plates, Sir Wm. Armstrong's testimony is plain enough. Altogether, we think there is good ground for believing that the use of steel will not greatly extend beyond its present limits. More steel will be made each year, no doubt, but it will only be made because the channels into which the supply at present flows will widen, not because new channels will be opened. We may, as a nation, produce more steel tyres and steel rails, and greater numbers of knives and plough-shares, but a radical change must be wrought in the nature of steel before we shall build steel bridges, or steel ships, or make steel guns, with home confidence in the result, and in greater quantities, than we do now.

No engineer valuing his reputation will use a material unfitted for his purpose or treacherous in its character. It is almost impossible, however, to use steel in construction with out exposing it to conflicting or severe vibratory strains. It will, perhaps, be urged that steel in the form of rails subjected to the blows of such strains, and stands them very well. The reply is, simply, that the case is thus spoken of is comparative, not absolute; and that it is secured by using very large quantities of material in the form of material which is wasted in working with iron. Steel tyres afford a case in point. It is stated that, as compared with iron, they break less frequently; but it must be remembered that the iron tyres which have broke to have in nineteen cases out of twenty failed at a weld, while the steel tyres have no weld. If we compare the breakage of steel weldless tyres with iron weldless tyres, the comparison will be in favor of the latter; and, furthermore, as the sectional area of the steel tyres are just as great as that of the iron tyres, while the ultimate tensile strength of the first is probably fifty per cent. in excess of that of the latter, the comparison can hardly be fair. Steel tyres are undoubtedly used, because they are stronger or safer, but because they are harder than iron tyres, and in their peculiar hardness lies the whole secret of their extended adoption. Steel rails are used for the same reason. No engineer has yet attempted to reduce the weight of metal in a rail because it is steel; yet if he had full confidence in it, and believed that its nominally high tensile strength had any real existence, the judicious, enterprising engineer would certainly reduce weight to save first cost. There is a wide gulf, however, between enterprise and culpable temerity. A heavy steel rail lies at one side and a light rail at the other, and the profession refuses for the present to cross the gulf; nor is it by any means certain now that heavy steel rails are quite as safe as iron rails of the same weight, or even the ordinary quality; but it is quite certain that, by a moderate addition to ordinary market rates, iron rails could be produced of much safer than any steel rail likely to be made.

But in addition to the great fact that steel is incapable of withstanding concussive strain, there is another reason why steel does not grow in favor, and this is simply its treacherous. The world has often been supplied to steel before, but we use it now in a somewhat novel sense. By testing iron for tensile or transverse strength, we obtain a result on which we can rely; but the case is otherwise with steel. The material imparts itself differently with every variation in the nature of the strain; and very moderate differences in the method of applying the test and the working strain will be followed by anything but moderate differences in the bearing of the metal. Sir William Armstrong gave an admirable example of the fact—a fact, we may add, which goes far to account for much of the disappointment which has been experienced by those who have tried steel plates and bars for special purposes, and therefore deserves much attention. Let us hear Sir William Armstrong on the point: "In the experiments which I made some years ago on the toughening of steel in hardening and annealing in oil, led me to expect that this fragility would be obviated by that process, and I felt sanguine that I should be able by such treatment to produce steel armor-plates of extraordinary resisting power. An armor-plate of steel was accordingly manufactured for experiment, and was fully proved by a shot-trial. Its quality was tried by test-pieces cut off after tempering, and proved by tension and bending. The result showed a *very high tensile strength, combined with so much toughness that I was wholly unable to match by experiment a sample of iron I could compare with it.* The plate was sent from Portsmouth to Shoeburyness, in the fullest confidence of its success, *but it broke from a 68 pounder sufficed to break it in various directions, and I was fully* [illegible] a failure." The italics are ours. Nothing can more conclusively prove than this valuable experiment that steel possesses some characteristics apparently fatal to its extended adoption by engineers. It may be urged that the plate was broken up by straining to its full power, and not be exposed by the civil engineer, and that the experiment proves nothing. But those who argue thus really miss the whole point of the statement. The prominent facts are, that the steel plate was found, by all ordinary tests, to be so tough that Sir William Armstrong was unable to match its bending power by any sample of iron he could compare with it. This is fact No. 1, and this fact afforded at once the best grounds, and the only ground, on which any engineer can base his conclusions as to the strength of either iron or steel. Had the plate been of iron, we know that it would have manifested great power of resistance. Of this there can be no doubt whatever. It has been proved scores of times that iron armor-plates will not crack, provided samples cut from them are tough and will stand bending well. But what was the behavior of the toughened steel plate? Two shots from a wretched little 68-pounder sufficed to crack it all to bits, notwithstanding its apparent toughness; and this is fact No. 2. The whole experiment demonstrates as clearly as possible that steel cannot take any confidence in a steel plate or a steel bar simply because either the one or the other stood a severe test. Not a few legal solutions have occurred because of the failure of steel plates to comply in practice with the conditions laid down by the purchaser; and attempts have been made in such cases to prove that the steel has only been properly made or properly tested. But it is just as fair to assume that the fault lies in neither with the maker nor the tester, but in the possession of some peculiar quality inherent in the nature of steel, which confines it to the power of leading the most warry astray. The treachery of steel may be manifested in two ways—first, by an apparently sound bar or plate breaking under a load previously borne with ease; and, secondly, by the metal failing in practice to perform the duty it promised to fulfill while under test; and in our opinion the last is by much the more serious evil of the two. Whether it can be got rid of by improved methods of manufacture or of testing remains to be seen. If those interested will solve the problem they will, beyond the least question, be those who hold, what we do not hold, that steel is better for all constructive purposes than iron.—*Engineer.*

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DRAB DE PARIS, IN COLORS.
VELOURS, IN COLORS.
SERGES BARD.
SERGES PLAIN.

AT

WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 MARKET STREET.

The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.

LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.

The New MONOCRAT SKIRT, just received.

Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs very low. Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.

Gents will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at

MOORHEAD'S,

MWF 81 MARKET STREET.

FALL TRADE!

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Fringes, Gimps and Buttons,
New Sash and Bow Ribbons,
The Latest Novelties in Hats,
New Styles of Embroideries,
Novelties in Lace Goods,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FOR FALL.

MERINO AND WOOL

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Zephyrs,
Balmoral and Fancy Yarn,
Knit Shawls,
Cloaks and Hoods,
Notions and Fancy Goods.

☞ Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Fall Goods,

JUST OPENED.

VERY CHEAP.

DARK PRINTS,

VERY CHOICE STYLES.

WIDE DARK CHINTZES,

At 25 Cents Per Yard.

Black Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Black Mohair Lustres.
Green, French and American Poplins.
Black and Colored Empress Cloths and Reps.

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Black, Brown and Mixed Water-Proof Cloth.
English Water-Proof Cloth, at $2 00 per yard, a very superior article.

White, Red and Gray Flannels,

FULLERTON BARRED FLANNELS,

Worth 10 cents per yard more to the wearer than any other Flannel in the market.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Carr,
McCandless
& Company,

94 WOOD STREET,

Offer to the Trade a Choice New Stock, selected with care, at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAID POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ENGLISH MERINOS,
ALPACCAS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW ARMURES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW REPS.

DOMESTICS.

CHECKS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
TICKS, PRINTS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
ROB ROY FLANNELS,
WATER-PROOF,
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, &C.

Blankets and Shawls

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A FULL STOCK OF

NOTIONS

AND

SMALL WARES GENERALLY

☞ Close Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

CAUTION.

$400 REWARD.

All persons are CAUTIONED against purchasing $10,000 Bonds of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company, issued to J. D. Gill, Nos. 92, 98, 99, 99, 100, 145, 146, 147, 181, 182 and 183; FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS Stock of Beaver Creek Railroad, issued to J. D. Gill; TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS Stock of Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company, issued to J. D. Gill,—which were stolen from our safe on the morning of September 25th.

We will pay a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($300) for the apprehension and conviction of the burglars, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (100) for the return of the above Stock and Bonds.

J. D. GILL & CO.

Mondville, September 28.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES JOHNSON, BANKRUPT. In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. No. —, in Bankruptcy. By order of the said Court, a Second General Meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 28th day of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

GEORGE S. HEAD, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

1869 FOR THE 1869

Fall Trade.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,

113 WOOD ST.,

Custom Boots.

OUR OWN MAKE

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S

PLAIDS,

SHAWLS

SHOES,

CHINTZES,

CALICOS, MUSLINS,

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

Philadelphia City Manufactured Goods,

AT FACTORY PRICES.

All Goods at New York Prices

GILL & BRO.,

NO. 113 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FALL TRADE, 1869.

SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL OF

Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Balmorals and Gums,

Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and

City and Country Trade.

All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.

I am also Agent for several Philadelphia Shoe Manufactures, and will sell their Goods at their prices here, thus saving Freight and Expense.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, by calling and examining my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, can save TEN PER CENT on their bills.

New Goods Received Daily.

And will be sold at New York and Boston Prices. A large stock of GUMS and ARCTIC OVERSHOES cheap for cash, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

Waltham Watches

3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes. To the Manufacture of these Fine Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, no less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches are unsurpassed anywhere. For sale by J. B. McFADDEN & CO., 95 Market street.

MRS. S. A. MORGAN

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th,

HER NEW AND ELEGANT

STORE AND SALOON,

No. 2 Sixth, late St. Clair St.,

Adjoining the Suspension Bridge, where she will be pleased to see her old friends and former customers and public generally. She will keep everything in the

FANCY BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY LINE,

And will serve at short notice, Ladies and Gents with oysters in every style, and Meats of all kinds, and Game in season. Her Saloon is one of the finest in the country, and she will study to please. if

THE HENDERSON

PROCESS,

FOR PRODUCING

IRON AND STEEL

OF

Great Strength and Cheapness.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 87 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.

Deposits received from 2p to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st; and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers:

Geo. A. Berry, President.
S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. Berkeley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Poliansbee, Joshua Rhoden, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gas Co., } October 1st, 1869.

TAR.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, until further notice.

THE PRICE OF COAL TAR WILL BE

TWO DOLLARS PER BARREL.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

WATCHES.

Waltham Watches

The attention of Watch Buyers is called to the very fine Watches made by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, and known as the 3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes.

These Watches are by far the best made in this country, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

For sale by J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES,

Custom Boots.

Philadelphia City Manufactured Goods,

AT FACTORY PRICES.

All Goods at New York Prices

GILL & BRO.,

NO. 113 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FALL TRADE, 1869.

SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL OF

Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Balmorals and Gums,

Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and

City and Country Trade.

All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.

I am also Agent for several Philadelphia Shoe Manufactures, and will sell their Goods at their prices here, thus saving Freight and Expense.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, by calling and examining my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, can save TEN PER CENT on their bills.

New Goods Received Daily.

And will be sold at New York and Boston Prices. A large stock of GUMS and ARCTIC OVERSHOES cheap for cash, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

THE CHELTENHAM

Water-Proof

SUIT,

A New Article, of which I am making

A SPECIALTY.

AUTUMN AND WINTER, '69-'70.

PITTSBURGH

CLOAK HOUSE,

73 MARKET ST.

We are now prepared to exhibit the following Styles of FALL AND WINTER CAPS, such as the following:

Black Union Cloaks,
Heavy and Extra Heavy Union Cloaks,
All Wool Cloaks,
Extra Fine Moscow Beaver Cloaks,
Astricans and Velveteen Cloaks,
Plaid and Plain Arabs,
Waterproof and Fancy Cloaks,
Lyon's Velvet Cloaks,

In all numbering over fifty different Seyles, and at Prices ranging from $3 50 to $150 00.

N. B.—Our Dress Making Department is the most complete of any similar Department west of New York.

Country Merchants would do well to call and look through our Stock, in order to assist, or in other words, post themselves up on Styles.

REMEMBER

SPENCE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

CLOAK HOUSE,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Safe Deposit Company,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867,

FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING OF

Bonds and Other Securities,

GOLD AND SILVER,

Silver Plate, Books, Records, Diamonds and Valuables of all Descriptions,

UNDER GUARANTEE AND FOR THE

RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

President.....WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Vice President.....HENRY LLOYD.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, HENRY LLOYD, WILLIAM REA, WILLIAM M. LYON, CURTIS G. HUSSEY, JAMES I. BENNETT, BYRON H. PAINTER, JOS. S. MORRISON, GEORGE BLACK.

Secretary and Treasurer,

S. F. VON BONNHORST.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WOOD STREET, COR. SECOND AVENUE.

A. BRADLEY.....President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. 4p

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞ Sight Drafts on London.

Pacific Railway

Gold Loan.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The firm of BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by GEO. W. BOLLMAN and RALPH BAGALEY, under the style and firm name of BOLLMAN & BAGALEY, who are authorized to collect all accounts due and pay all claims against the firm. GEORGE W. BOLLMAN, JOHN L. BOYD, RALPH BAGALEY, WM. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Pittsbur

The Daily Commercial.

CAMPAIGN SONG FOR THE TIMES.

Packer, the Twenty-Millionaire.

[Written for the Erie Daily Dispatch.]
Air—"Capt. Jinks."

I'm Asa Packer, I never cheat,
My twenty millions is hard to beat;
In Congress once I had a seat,
So I've tasted office glory.
I know I could it make a speech,
Make a speech, make a speech,
But I stick to pay, like a leech,
And scout like a Tory.

Spoken—That statement about my not paying taxes is a lie; I once paid a collector eight dollars and ninety-five cents, for

I'm Packer the twenty-millionaire,
My money makes the people stare,
My residence is mayniffy,
And the taxman tells a story.

The Nutmeg State was first my nest,
But I packed my dunnage in my vest,
Tramped off and landed thus far west,
And then commenced canalling,
Along the path I drove the mules,
Drove the mules, drove the mules,
Up path and down drove mules and fools,
When a circumstance appalling

Overtook your venerable candidate; my men actually ducked me in my own canal. My experience should certainly entitle me to your sympathy and your votes, for

I'm Packer the twenty-millionaire,
I waited to get the Governor's chair,
For it gives a bigbug such an air,
However he may crawl in.

When the miners burned at Avondale,
My friends declared I couldn't fail
By sending money to hit the nail,
For I'd get praised up in the papers.
I grolled it, but the cash I send,
Cash I sent, cash I send,
And the news from Avondale to Texas went,
And got well aired in the papers.

That was the riskiest venture, but best paying investment, I ever made. The Democratic papers have put my gift of several hundred dollars displayed in big type as an example of my liberality, for

I'm Packer, the twenty-millionaire;
My generous gift makes people stare,
And for benevolence I'll rear
To all my party papers.

I stand with conscious pride and claim
My record free from taint or blame;
I have done nothing I'm ashamed of,
Except to add to my treasure.
My workmen growl, but I make the tin,
Make the tin, make the tin,
And when as Governor I'm put in
I'll pay that grudge full measure.

The base, ungrateful hounds! they are not content to work for what might support them if they were economical and lost no time, but I'll make it even with them, for

I'm Packer the twenty-millionaire;
My money makes the people stare,
And now accomplished I don't care,
But I'd Governor be with pleasure.

PERSONAL.

By the death of Viscountess Palmerston has been swept away the last of the old school of English ladies who gave a tone to society. On the death of her husband etiquette removed the Duchess of Sutherland from the circle where she had ruled paramount, and she dropped out of society as completely as though she had herself died. But Lady Palmerston, at 80 years of age, was in her fullest blaze of glory, as her well known receptions at Cambridge House down to the day of her husband's death amply testified. Physically she was as remarkable a woman as he was a man, and it is probable that no matrimonial couple were ever more admirably matched. There is yet no lady of the present generation occupying as her social successor. It connects her vividly with the past to know that she was one of the original patronesses of Almack's.

Mark Twain says of Henry Ward Beecher's farming experiences, that Beecher buys a pig for $1 50, fattens it with $40 worth of corn, and then sells him for $41. He makes money, too, for he expected to lose on the corn anyhow, whilst he clears $7 50 on the pig. In planting, Mr. Beecher's greatest trouble is that when he puts in a field of melons they will come up pumpkins, whilst his sweet potato crop always turns out to be "infernal sweet carrots."

The Boston *Tribune*, referring to the departure of Mr. Peabody for England, speaks of him in a way that conveys to the millionaires of our country some pertinent suggestions. We quote: Rather than waiting to benefit the world after his death, he has bestowed his benefactions during his life; and although he may not be known as a railway king or dazzling stock operator—although he may not have built up palatial warehouses or a monopolizing business, far more glorious and enduring, than all these, will be the achievements of George Peabody, banker and philanthropist.

A London letter says: As one of the effects of Mrs. Stowe's recent publication it may be mentioned that one at least of the gravest English journals has openly defended the Countess Guiccioli, and justified her connection with Byron. It is stated that Mrs. Stowe is to reply to the comments upon her "True Story" in the November number of *MacMillan's Magazine*. It would be better for her to cut off her right hand than to put her pen to paper again on that subject, unless she is prepared to do one of two things: either to present incontestible proofs of her statements and her authority from Lady Byron to make them, or else to crave pardon of the world for having so shamefully vilified the dead and insulted the living.

NEW PAINT.

To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.

Harris Patent Paint

Fire and Weather Proof,

LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.

Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. E. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.

It is no near AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called

FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

As Pure White Lead is to Byraline. It spreads fifty per cent. more (while costing 25 per cent. less), than the best White Lead, does not fossilize or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has never been used in commerce before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is

A FAIR TRIAL,

And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as ease and comfort to the Painter working and using this Paint. ☞Liberal Discount to the Trade.

BUY AND TRY

The Harris Patent Paint.

ADDRESS

HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets,
tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN CITY OF

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

OVER 8,000 DOZEN

CHOICE CANNED GOODS

Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas,
Winslow's and Yarmouth Sweet Corn,
Strawberries, Blackberries, Wortleberrries,
Pineapple, Cherries, Plums,
Lima and String Beans,
Raspberries, &c., &c.

1,000 DOZEN ASSORTED
Jellies, Jams and Preserves.

1,000 DOZEN
Catsups, Sauces and Pickles,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES BY

REYMER & BROS.,
126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS,

SEND YOUR ORDERS BY MAIL FOR

T. D. TWAITS & CO.'S
Celebrated Brand,
TO
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
Agent,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

Boulevard and Concrete PAVEMENTS,

FOR

STREETS, DRIVES,
FLOORS, DEPOTS,
GARDENS, COURTS,
CELLARS,
WASHSTANDS,
GARDEN AND
LAWN WALKS.

The undersigned, having a long and successful experience in laying Concrete and Boulevard Pavements, are prepared to do the above work in the very best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

☞Orders left at No. 313 LIBERTY STREET will receive prompt attention.

COLVIN & MORRIS.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. In the matter of MICHAEL GHARA, Bankrupt, notice is hereby given that a Third Meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said District, for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

JOHN M. KENNEDY,
JOHN G. MACONNELL,
Assignees.

DRAFTS ON LONDON,

FOR SALE BY

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS,
LOTS, LOTS, LOTS,
IN THE SUBURBS OF ALLEGHENY.
AT AUCTION.

THIRD AND FINAL SALE.

On TUESDAY, October 5, at 3 o'clock, will be sold by Auction, on the premises, a range of the most handsome and desirably located Suburban Sites in from Gallagher street, on the line of the Pleasant Valley Street Cars, and from the Perrysville road. The scenery obtainable from these Lots are unexcelled in the county, and are especially worthy the attention of all in quest of good Lots outside the city limits. They range in size from 24x150 to 50x440 feet. They are really splendid Lots. There is one Lot, 24x200, near the Pleasant Valley Park, which will be included in the sale.

Full particulars will be furnished by

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale,

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

ADMINISTRTORS' NOTICE—WE WILL offer for sale at Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, AT 10½ A. M.

At the Custom House, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, the interest of ALEX. MAIR, deceased, in the Tow-boat "BALTIC," said interest being the undivided one-half

W. M. CLANEY,
Administrators.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Store Building, No. 101 Market street, in the City of Pittsburgh, the Stock of GOODS, MERCHANDISE, &c., of J. EMMONS & CO., consisting of LOOKING GLASSES, FRAMES, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES and SHOE FINDINGS, &c., &c.,

At the same time and place, I will sell the unexpired Lease of the premises in which the said Goods are stored.

The sale will take place on TUESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. M. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal and Provisional Assignee.
Pittsburgh, September 29, 1869.

Who Wants a Home?

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Inducements offered to the purchaser, such as are met with only once in a Lifetime.

The undersigned offers for sale 180 Acres of Land, being the farm of the late Dalton of 434 Acres, lying immediately below and adjoining the town of Greensboro, Cabell county, West Va. 125 Acres of which is the very best quality of Ohio River bottom, entirely above overflow and in an excellent state of cultivation. The State Normal School, now in a very flourishing condition, is about two miles from the Ohio river, and of easy access by a good turnpike.

On the premises are two Frame Houses, a Young Orchard, an inexhaustable Quarry of Fine Building Stone immediately on the bank of the Guyandotte River, a spring of Excellent Never Failing Water, a good Frame Dwelling House, built in 1868, with 10 Rooms, Completely Finished, besides Kitchen and Cellar, a good Well and Cistern; also, Smokehouse, Corn Crib and other Outbuildings.

The Dwelling House stands within about 125 yards of the foot of the Wire Suspension Bridge, Guyandotte River, and about 50 yards from the Ohio River bank, overlooking the Ohio River and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now in process of construction, which is to meet the Loring, Kanawha and Big Sandy Railroad, at the Kentucky State Line, 12 miles below, will cross Guyandotte River half a mile above its mouth, running through the land at the foot of the hill, dividing the bottom from the upland.

For further information address W. C. HAGEN, Guyandotte, West Virginia, or the owner of the premises, Title indisputed.

J. H. BUFFINGTON.
COVINGTON, KY.

HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE

AND

HATS CAPS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Men's and Boys'

Hats and Caps,

IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES,

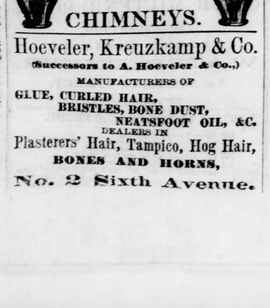
AT PRICES

That Defy Competition.

84

WOOD STREET.

Goods Received Daily.



Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.
(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
BRISTLES, BONE DUST,
NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.
DEALERS IN
Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,
No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

City of Pittsburgh, SS.

I, JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do hereby, by proclamation, fix and order SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER, A. D. 1869, being the 12th day of the month, the freemen of said city qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their several places of holding elections in their respective wards and elect by ballot the following members of Select and Common Council:

The Electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addis & Wallans, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the House of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, in corner of Penn and Mechanics streets, and elect one member of Select Council, and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and five members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hollow School House on Mill street, in the said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Liberty street and Pockety road, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Haslewood School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and annexed the seal of the said city of Pittsburgh, this sixteenth day of September, A. D., 1869.

JARED M. BRUSH,
Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Irwin's alley, from Fortieth street to Fourteen feet.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Irwin's alley, from Fortieth street to Harriet street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857, also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing a Public Sewer on Forty-eighth street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and lay out a Public Sewer on Forty-eighth street, from the Allegheny river to Butler street, and to let the same in accordance with Acts of Assembly and Ordinances of the City of Pittsburgh, for the construction of a Public Sewer on Forty-eighth street, from the Allegheny river to Butler street, and to let the same in accordance with Acts of Assembly and Ordinances of the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 2. And to make assessments for the cost thereof, John T. Brown, W. A. Herron and James T. McClure are hereby appointed.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as it may affect this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Center street, from Forty-fifth to Butler street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Center street, from Forty-fifth street to Butler street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Appointing a Viewer on the Opening of Webster avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Wm. Ellis, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Viewer on the opening of Webster avenue, from Locust street to Sevadah avenue, in lieu of Adam Floyd, who declines serving.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Widening the Sidewalk on the West Side of Fortieth street to Fourteen feet.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the sidewalk on the west side of Fortieth street be and is hereby declared fourteen feet in width.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Widening Fifth avenue from Dinwiddie to Jnmmonville street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Fifth avenue to its full width between Dinwiddie and Jnmmonville street, and to appraise damages and assess benefits James McGinn, Jas. Irwin and John Flinn are hereby appointed, in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Twenty-second street, from Penn street to Liberty street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-second street from Penn street to Liberty street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 27th day of September, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOHN BARTON,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading of Lang avenue to a width of Four Rods, from the Greensburg Pike to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading of Lang avenue, a width of four rods, from the Greensburg Pike to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Mulberry alley, from Twenty-eighth street to Twenty-ninth street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Mulberry alley, from Twenty-eighth street to Twenty-ninth street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING Of Forbes street, from Chestnut to Mayes, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 13th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING AND PAVING LOCUST ALLEY, From Fortieth to Forty-first street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, October 12th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 28, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING Beech alley from Pride to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, October 8th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

ROOFING SLATE.

AIKEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL

Roofing Slate.

ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF

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COSTANTLY ON HAND.

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OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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☞Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
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PREMIUM
Black Sweet Tobacco,

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Special attention given to

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Wholesale Dealers are invited to call.

Prices Low and Goods Guaranteed.

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Has certain effects upon the constitution of the

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Especially the Eclipse that is now taking place respecting the welfare of mankind. Tonics and Stim Bitters, and Patent Medicines are being eclipsed by the

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STANDARD WINE BITTERS

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The Most Wonderful Medicine Known. Cures in every case the weak and sickly. Children grow robust. GREAT EXCITEMENT in all parts of the country by the discovery of this combination of SPEER'S NATIVE WINE with Peruvian Bark and Herbs and Roots. Orders are pouring in from all parts of the U. S. It promotes digestion, acts upon the Liver and the Kidneys, and creates a Hungering Appetite. MOTHERS, if you love your children, wish to make them healthy and prolong their lives, use these Bitters, and no other. Don't fail to ask for SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS.

If one store has not got them, don't be put off with something else. The best druggists have them.

Great Excitement in Salt Lake over these Bitters. Thousands are being cured by them. See Brigham Young's letter of the wonderful cures.

See that my signature is over the cork of each bottle, ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, New Jersey.

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The Greatest Tonic of the Age.

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A Few Thousand Bushels

PRIME OLD RED WINTER WHEAT, wanted by

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BARR & MOSER, Architects, 2 and 4 St. Clair street.

AGRICULTURAL.

KNOX W. W., 137 LIBERTY STREET, Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery, Seeds, &c.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

BLAKELEY WM., 91 GRANT STREET, opposite Court House. Collections made in the counties of Allegheny, Venango and Armstrong.

HARPER SAMUEL, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, (Register in Bankruptcy), 93 Diamond street, Knox's Law Building.

MACKRELL H. C., 89 GRANT STREET, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

PARKER T. S., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 94 Diamond street, near Grant.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

COOK, COBURN & CO., CHICAGO, AND Cook, Coburn & Taylor, Cincinnati, Newspaper Advertising Agents.

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THOMPSON J. F. & CO., NO. 60 FOURTH avenue, Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes, and Dealers in Notions, Wholesale and Retail.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. Capital, $500,000. JAS. LAUGHLIN, President; J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

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PITTOCK J. W., CORNER FIFTH AND Smithfield street, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Sporting Goods, &c.

BROKERS.

KENNEDY J. W., 80 FOURTH STREET, Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Railway, Bank and other Stocks.

BOILERS.

BRUSH JARED M. & SON, 61 PENN ST. Manufacturers of Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks, Sheet Iron Works, &c.

COOPERAGE.

ADAMS M. P. & BRO., COOPERAGE and Lumber Brokers, Perry's Building, Eighth street, Pittsburgh, 61 Columbus street, Cleveland.

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BRICKER & CO., COMMISSION MERchants, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Hay and Produce, No. 197 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRAFF J. A., NO. 215 LIBERTY ST., and Pittsburgh, Produce and Commission Merchant. Butter and Lard Kegs specialty.

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SCAIFE WM. B., 119 AND 121 FIRST street, manufactures Copper Pipes of all kinds. Particular attention to Pipes for Rolling Mills, &c., wherever strength and durability are required.

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HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines.

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ATLAS WORKS, MORTON STREET, Ninth ward, Manufactures Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Castings. T. S. MILLER, President.

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BRADLEY S. & SONS, MANUFACTURers of Kits of Barred Flannels, Heavy Plaids and 78's inch Fine Plaids. Factory on River avenue, below Ben Suspension Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

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COCHRAN J. & BRO., 86 THIRD ST. Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Iron Railings, Doors, Gratings, Fences, Bendsteads, &c.

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KNAP, FORT PITT FOUNDRY ROLLing Mill and Blast Machinery, Engines, Nail Machines, Rotors and Castings generally.

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CRAIG WM., MANUFACTURER OF AND Dealer in Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Ammunition, &c. No. 56 Federal street, Allegheny.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Allegheny Mayoralty—Maj. A. P. Callow nominated—Ward Nominations—Mr. George Gerst nominated for Director of the Poor without opposition.

The Republicans of Allegheny City held their primary election for mayor, director of the poor and ward officers yesterday. Maj. A. P. Callow was nominated for Mayor by 603 majority.

The vote was as follows:

	DRUM.	CALLOW.
First ward	235	213
Second ward	330	309
Third ward—First precinct	205	240
Third ward—Second precinct	136	128
Fourth Ward—First precinct	95	326
Fourth ward—Second precinct	59	237
Fifth ward	127	147
Sixth ward	127	218
Seventh ward	127	96
Eighth ward	20	97
Total	1432	2118
		1432
Callow's majority		686

Republican Meeting in Washington Pa.

Hon. H. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield county, is in the city this morning. Interesting as we are informed to proceed to Washington to address a Republican meeting this evening in the Court House. Large meeting is expected to welcome this eloquent and able Republican orator.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the friends of Temperance will be held at City Hall on Tuesday evening. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. A. B. Clark, W. Kirkpatrick, Y. Kennedy Esqs. All are invited to be present to hear the questions involved in the election of County Commissioners discussed.

Executive Committee Meeting.

The members of the Republican Executive Committee for Allegheny County and the Ward and Township Executive Committees bear in mind the fact that an important meeting will be held at City Hall on Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M., when the presence of every member of the committee is desired.

Meeting at Frankstown.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third ward held a meeting at Frankstown on Friday evening last, and organized with the following officers: President—G. H. Anderson; Vice Presidents—W. J. Lewis, H. D. Taylor, Wm. Watson, John Swoop, Conrad Cochran and J. Williams; Secretaries—John Stevenson and G. J. Luckey.

Speeches were made by Hon. P. C. Shannon and Geo. T. Oliver, Josiah Cohen, H. C. Mackrell, and other speakers were to have been on on a special train with the Second ward Gerst club and music, but owing to some misunderstanding no train could be got till too late for the meeting. The Second ward gun squad went out, however, and fired several rounds before the meeting.

Nineteenth Ward Nominations.

The Republican primary meeting in the Nineteenth ward was held on Saturday evening, and the following ticket nominated:

Select Council—Robert Dickson; Common Council—H. Nagley and Oliver Fergus; Alderman—C. C. Atkins; Constable—Josiah Myers; School Directors—A. G. Negley, R. A. Cunningham; Judge of Election—W. H. Thomas; Inspector—James E. Rogers, Thomas Kenney; Return Inspectors—Thomas McCombs, G. McWilliams.

The Meeting To-Night.

Republicans should not forget the mass meeting to be held at City Hall this evening, when Hon. John Scott, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, Hon. Bucher Swope and Hon. O. J. Grow will deliver addresses. The campaign, Gerry and Glee Clubs are requested to turn out *en masse* and welcome these able and eloquent speakers. Seats on the right of the platform will be reserved for ladies.

Director of the Poor.

For Director of the Poor Mr. George Gerst was nominated without opposition.

Ward Nominations—Allegheny.

The nominations of the wards of the city of Allegheny were as follows: Those marked with stars were nominated:

SECOND—Select Council—S. W. Hall,* Common Council—Alfred Hunter,* Joseph Haggan,* Joseph Ashworth*. School Directors—C. W. Benny,* and C. L. Hall.*

THIRD—Select Council—A. H. English. In the second precinct the vote for Common Council stood: Oliver Krebs, 175; Nicholas Voegley, 231; Thomas Arown, 164; Samuel Hastings, 166; F. Comley, 191; A. W. Ervin, 62. We were unable to obtain the first precinct and consequently cannot say who is nominated for Common Council.

FOURTH—Select Council—John Megraw*, 451; J. S. Shorb, 184. Common Council (to select) H. McNeil*, 486; Lewis Moul*, 397; R. C. Miller, 287; W. Vincke, 253; J. Smith, 238; W. Gilmore*, 586; J. L. Dalzell*, 710.

FIFTH—Select Council—Alexander Patterson. Common Council—W. D. Thompson and James Gilliland. School Directors—C. B. Shea and W. M. Claney.

SIXTH—Select Council—C. A. Hotchkiss, 59; Thomas Jones, 75; L. Peterson*, 142. Common Council—H. H. Gregg, 138; Henry Warner*, 252; Wm. Rowbottom*, 158.

Ward Nominations—Pittsburgh.

The primary election of the Eleventh ward, on Saturday, resulted as follows: Select Council—Charles A. Kehew; Common Council—H. W. Oliver, Jr., A. G. McCandless, W. J. Moorhead and Henry Phillips. School Directors—James M. Sleeth, M. K. Moorhead; Alderman—George Norris; Constable—James Wilson—Judge of Election—R. F. Kennedy. Inspector—Robert A. Reed; Return Inspection—Lewis F. Duncan.

The primary election of the Republicans in the Seventeenth ward on Saturday resulted as follows: Select Council—Z. Wainwright; Common Councilmen—Christian Heron, Joseph M. Wm. C. Brown. School Directors—G. W. Gardner, Jr., Joseph Lawrence. Alderman—John Schmidt. Judge of Election—W. H. Thomas. Inspector of Election—W. H. Obey. Return Inspector—F. Donaghue.

The Eighteenth ward nominations are as follows: Select Council—Thomas Bigham. Common Council—Andrew Lyons, Chester Seibert. School Directors—Alexander Litchfield, Henry Williams, George Bodle, Judge of Election—John Herron. Inspector—S. S. Sample. Constable—John Moreland.

The Republicans of the Twelfth ward, at the primary election on Saturday, nominated the following ticket: Alderman, S. C. Lewis; Select Council, David Hamilton; Common Council, T. W. Welsh, W. H. Burgher, J. E. McKelvey, Thomas Rosewell, J. W. Mackrell, School Directors, Dr. Joseph Ashbaugh, Robert Cummings; Judge of Election, T. J. Smythe; Inspector, J. F. Rivers; Return Inspector, H. J. Howell; Constable, C. P. Nelson.

The following names were suggested at a meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth ward Saturday evening:

Select Council—Samuel Morrow (no opposition).

Common Council (four to nominate)—Barclay Preston, Joseph caskey, Thomas T. Eneas, Richard Knowlson, John B. Milholland, Henry Meyer and Reuben J. Hornbaker.

Judge of Election (one to nominate)—Edward Dilthridge, John Filson and Solomon Jones.

Inspectors, (one to nominate)—John Jones, Henry E. White and Samuel Grier.

Return Inspector, (one to nominate)—Daniel J. Neil, Daniel Linderman.

School Directors—John A. Sergeant, Frank P. Case, Philip Grede.

Constable—Seth Wilmot, Bennett Lake.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of this ward will heartily support the whole Republican ticket nominated, State, county and ward, and that they will use every means to elect our candidate for County Commissioner, Chancy Bowick, as well as all other candidates.

To Speak This Week.

We understand that Mr. McGuinness, whose name is familiar to the public of Pittsburgh, will speak at a meeting during the week in behalf of the Republican party. Mr. McGuinness' sympathies have always been with the Republican party. We understand he is a speaker of no ordinary ability.

Meetings to be Held.

A grand Republican mass meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, October 6th, at half past seven o'clock. Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, will address the meeting. Campaign and Geary Clubs are requested to turn out.

A meeting will be held at the House of J. M. Schlessman, on the Washington pike, Union township, this evening. W. Moreland, Miles B. Humphrys and W. S. McCune, Esqs., will address the meeting. The Glee Club from Temperanceville will be in attendance.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Sentences on Saturday—Trial Lists for To-Day.

Criminal Court—Judge Mellon.

In this Court on Saturday, the following business was transacted:

Daniel McCoy and John Jones, two boys convicted of larceny, were sentenced to the Workhouse for one month each.

Geo. Meyers and W. Wilson convicted of assault and battery, were each sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs.

John Boyd, found guilty of burglary, was sentenced to undergo one year in the Penitentiary.

James Mutenney, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of five dollars.

Wm. Chandler, charge with larceny, and who was granted a new trial, was released on his own recognizance.

John Manning, charged with bigamy, was granted a new trial.

A motion for a new trial was granted in the case of Christian Schuler.

Evan Reese was before the Court on a charge of desertion preferred by his wife. He was directed to pay twelve dollars per month towards the support of his wife and to enter his own recognizance for the faithful performance of the order.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Mellon and Stowe.

In this Court, on Saturday, the following business was disposed of:

A final order was made granting the charter of incorporation for the Columbia Fire Company of Allegheny City.

An application was made for a charter for the German Christian Sick Aid Society of Pittsburgh. The usual preliminary order was made.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 50. McGeah vs. Ballentine.
No. 52. Rogers vs. Rogers.
No. 54. Graham vs. McMillan.
No. 56. Borland vs. Darlington et ux.
No. 58. Kerr vs. Spang.
No. 60. Ross vs. Brooks.
No. 61. Same vs. same.
No. 62. McCallum vs. Thomas.
No. 64. McGrady vs. McGrady.
No. 66. Devilliet vs. Reno.
No. 68. Brown vs. Ross.
No. 69. Doubled vs. McAboy.

DISTRICT COURT LIST.

Following is the trial list of the District Court for to-day:

No. 102. (Old list,) Haller vs. Mathews.
No. 23. Calhoun & Edwards vs. Frank.
No. 26. Pool vs. Barron.
No. 87. Guthrie & Co. vs. McKeever.
No. 60. Lemmon vs. Connelly.
No. 17. (New list.) Monagher's administrators vs. Mannebeter Savings Bank.
No. 32. Brown vs. same.
No. 20. McKrehan vs. Crawford heirs.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh and Mr. J. W. Albaugh, two popular young artistes, will commence an engagement this evening, appearing in the French drama of "Estaire," in which Mrs. Albaugh is a sister of Maggie Mitchell, and is rapidly winning for herself a very similar distinction in the dramatic world. Mr. Albaugh we know to be a clever and deserving actor. They should have a cordial welcome this evening.

THEATER.—We have only space to say this morning that a number of new and attractive star performers will appear here this evening.

VARIETIES.—Dick Carroll, Richmond and the favorites of last week are retained at this house this week, and popular performers they are.

MUSEUM.—Major Burnell has returned and brought with him a number of curiosities which will please the fancy of his patrons.

SALOON FOR SALE.—A saloon on Fifth avenue, situated in a splendid location, is offered for sale. See list page column on first page.

[Advertisement.]

The Commissioner Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following, in reply to a communication in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* was offered for publication in the columns of that paper, and refused:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The communication in your Saturday's paper signed "A Business Man," on the Commissioner question, demands an answer from those whom it maligns and whose course it misrepresents, and I hope you will allow me a corner of your paper to reply. The author assumes the role of a Temperance man and an anxious inquirer after truth, and devotes two-thirds of his letter to the abuse of Democrats generally. A cunning, candid position. Now he has gone into his office and shut the door, and finally after a wrestle with the world, the flesh and the devil, comes out of the office for Allegheny county, and is composed of cooler heads and more brains and ability to communicate his conclusions on this question, and who have showed their good sense by trusting their cause to keep quiet on this subject.

"A Business Man" is acquainted with all the candidates and cheerfully testifies to their good character. This is manly. "Business Man," like time, is a great leveller. Chauncey Bostwick and Isaiah Dickey know him to be an ultra party man, one of the regular "rule for the Devil, if he is the nominee" kind: one who thinks he carries the first ward. Although candid in his speeches packet, and also has conceit enough to imagine himself a power behind the throne, in the Republican party, while the fact is he is but a mere tool of the ring, who pays out the offices